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THE

# CLERGY

ANDTHE

Present Ministry

DEFENDED.

Being A

#### LETTER

ТОТНЕ

Bishop of Salisbury,

Occasion'd by His LORDSHIP's

# Rew Preface

TO HIS

### PASTORAL CARE.

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A

### LETTER

TO THE

#### Bishop of Salisbury,

Occasion'd by His Lordship's New Preface to His Pastoral Care.

My LORD;

Never read any thing which falls from Your Pen without a particular Admiration, but none ever yet affected me so much, even of your own Compositions, as that which is the Occasion of the present Letter. Every Writer has his Peculiars, and every Reader his Favourite Writer, nay even Authors themselves have their Favourite Books, whether out of a Fondanes to them as their last, or best Productions.

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Elions, I shall not determine. Your Lordship has freely own'd, that in the 70th Year of your Age you begin to doat upon your Pastoral Care, the most excusable Time indeed (if any can be) to grow enamour'd with our felves. Old Men have a Privilege to commend themselves, and I know no Reason why your Lordthip should not claim it as well as others; This I am fure of, that there are some in your Lordship's Station, who want it as much as your felf. You are pleas'd to confess it as an Apology for your speaking thus to the World at present, that you cannot speak to it long in any sort. What kind of an Apology this is, I leave the Criticks to determine, but I cannot but foresee that if every Splenetic Old Gentleman should make use of the same under your Lordship's Authority, that it must be of a very troublesom, if not dangerous Confequence. How must it alarm the World, if every Man on the wrong fide of Threefore should declare upon that Account, that he must and would write? What could we do in fuch a Case? We can't deny him the Privilege, because he might very justly fay, Why not I as well as my Lord of Salifbury? There is no refilting so powerful an Argument as this; tho' it is to be hop'd we shall see but little Effects from it; for

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tho' every one of your Lordship's Age may boast of the same Experience, yet we know but sew who are so proud as to

publish it to the World.

But my Lord, I cannot question but that one who is so free to communicate, will be willing to receive something from others too; and I do declare to your Lordship, that tho' I am not half Seventy, yet I think that there are many things in your Preface, that deserve to be remark'd upon; several Things false in Fact, and several unsair Consequences drawn from them. These I shall rake the Liberty to mention, not questioning but you will agree with me, that with the same measure you meet unto others, the same ought in Scripture Equity to be meeted unto you again.

First then I observe that you say, you have suited this Preface to the Times, a Method which has been used with other Books of Reputation, and lately by a Reverend \* Brother of your Lordship's before a few Sermons. It is well known what a hearty Admiration you express'd of the said Preface, and how uneasie you have been ever since, that any one should

<sup>#</sup> The Bishop of St. Alaph.

fhow a more forward and importunate. Zeal than your felf. But the Time is at last come for your Lordship to slame out too, and as the Fire has been stifl'd some time, so it broke forth with greater Violence; There is now a free Vent given to your sad Thoughts, and your secret Mourn-

ings are become Public.

But to trace more closely the Subject of your Preface, I cannot read your solemn Appeal to the Searcher of Hearts for the Truth of what you are going to utter, without a great Concern for your Lordship, for you may remember that those Appeals to the Almighty in a late + Cafe, were by some of your own Principles taken for nothing more than a Solemn Equivocation. For my own part, I can't entertain so hard an Opinion of any Man; but then it is to be observ'd too, that the World are in some fort Judges of our Hearts by our outward Actions; and if fo, your Lordship must own that many of your own Profession have entertain'd grievous Suspicions, that tho' you may have the true Interests of the Church before your Eyes, you have not always persu'd them with a sincere and fervent Zeal. To

<sup>†</sup> Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal.

prove this, my Lord, I will only defire these Concessions; That the true Interests of the Church are the Maintenance of its Doctrines and Discipline, and that tho' its Discipline may change, yet the Interests of its Doctrines are always the same. If this be allow'd, I can easily prove that your Lordship has alter'd, nay revers'd some Doctrines of the Church, which you your, self have Propagated as such before. What can be a greater Contradiction than that Resistance should be unlawful and unfcriptural in 1674, and not only convenient, but lawful, and founded upon Scripture in 1708? Be pleas'd only to compare your Sermon preach'd at Covent-Garden, Dec. 6. 1674. and your Affertions in a Speech at the late Tryal; and if the Equivocation of a Jesuit can reconcile them. I will allow that you have ever perfu'd the Interests of the Church with a fervent and sincere Zeal.

If to deviate from the receiv'd and allow'd Affertions of the Church, and your own Arguments for those Affertions be to be fincere in the Church's Interests, then have you persu'd them with a sincere

Zeal?

If to make that a necessary Duty in the Subject, which you before condemn'd as a Sin, be a sincere Zeal, then you have been

been sincere? But I bear you Witness, that it is a Zeal either without Knowledge, or against it. These are indeed sad Thoughts, and they would lie on my Mind both Day and Night, and be the Subject of many secret Mournings. I should have, I confess, but little Leisure then to manage Politicks, and make Prefaces, if these

Things loaded my Contcience.

But it is not so with your Lordship, you have not only time to reflect upon the past Affairs of Church and State, but to form imaginary Dangers hanging over them even at a Juncture, when they are best secur'd. It was Criminal not long fince, to fay the Church was in Danger, when there might have been good Reafons for the faying fo; but you can involve the whole Reformation in the same. Danger at prefent, and not be censur'd for ir. By which we may perceive you are willing to take a Liberty which you would not allow to others; but thus it is, when Men of Comprehensive Views inform us of the State of Things. The whole Reformation is now upon the Brink of Ruin, and by Consequence Geneva must; this is enough for to make the good compassionate Bishop cry mightily, and prophesie strongly. But you go on, and fay, That the outward State of Things

is black enough, God knows, but yet if God does, I dare fay it is more than your Lordship knows, at least we shall not be fo apt to believe that you do, till you produce more sufficient Evidences, that you have a Revelation for it. But one of your & Brethren had before told us of Black Clouds, and so it was necessary to keep on the Show, and bring them on again, tho' it were only as the Sun and Moon are introduc'd in the Rehearfal, no more than to take a Dance. However the Clouds begin to thicken, and your Fears to heighten upon another Account, the inward State of Things, into which we are unhappily fallen. And here we find grievous Complaints against the Ignorance of the Persons, who offer themselves to be ordain'd, the greatest part of which must have fallen to your Lordship's Share, fince we have not heard of the fame Complaints from any other of your Brethren.

Your Accusation is, That the greatest Part of those who come to be ordain'd are ignorant, to a Degree, not to be apprehended by those who are not oblig'd to know it. That they know nothing of the easiest Part of

<sup>+</sup> St. Alagh.

Knowledge, the Scriptures; That they lay the Blame on their Tutors in the Universities, who never mention the reading of them, to them. Avery heavy Charge indeed, and it may be true in an Instance or two, but I cannot think it so frequent as you affert it is. This I very well know, that your Lordship seems to lay hold of every Opportunity to blacken the Universities, and the inferiour Clergy. But nearer to the Point, It is well known, that your Lordship deals unfairly in the Examination of the Candidates for Orders, and of this I leave those concern'd in it, to give Instances. I only beg your Lordship to consider, that the Generality of these Persons come with great Apprehensions of your Sagacity, and modest Diffidence of themselves, and that a little Confusion will put the most knowing, and the most mighty in Scriptures out of a Possibility of returning a present Answer to every insidious Question. Beside, that when you are pleas'd to help that natural Confusion, by asking fuch immaterial Questions, as how many Verses there are in such a Chapter, or leaping from the Beginning of one of the Gospels into the Middle of one of the Prophets, you cannot but think this desultory way of Examination may put a modest Person, tho' well prepar'd,

to a Stand. This is an Ignorance which no one need be asham'd of, and I rather think the Shame ought to return upon those who account it so.

As to the second Part of this Accusation upon the Tutors in the University, I can affure your Lordship, that either the Informants abus'd you, or you have done the fame by the World. For ev'ry Body that ever enter'd an University, is able to contradict, upon his own Knowledge, what you report of the Tutors Silence in respect of their recommending the Scriptures to their Pupils Perusal. They do not only in their Publick, but in their Private Discourses enjoin them to read them, but have their stated Lectures as Comments upon the Scriptures. This Scandal has the least Grounds of any that could have been cast on those Honourable Bodies, and the frequent excellent Discourses of many of the younger Clergy from among them, sufficiently contradict this Calumny, I own that most of the Profession insist upon some Scripture Doctrines not very grateful to your Lordship's Taste, and therefore they have the Misfortune to incur your Displeasure. Hinc ille Lacryma. This is the Cause of those fecret Mournings, those Tearings of the Heart, and Revilings of the Mouth. But had

had your Lordship's Seminary still flourish'd, had more young Clergy-men of the same fort, as those to whom you allow'd Pensions to hear your Lectures, been still sent out into the Vineyard, we might have expected glorious Labourers indeed. Tho' it's a Secret still what your Lordship intended to propose by that Institution, and what Principles you were pleas'd to instill, yet the Essects are notorious, and the Men so well known, that the Universities do not envy you the Honour of their Education. May their Examples not be objected to their Mother's Discredit, but the Precepts of their Adopting Father!

Upon the whole, my Lord, if the young Divines have not a nice Penetration in Schemes of Government, or Logic enough to reconcile Contradictions, Talents only for the higher and more exalted Genius of your Lordship, yet they have Gospel-Vertues of equal Use in their Stations, Faith, Charity, Meekness, and Humility. As to Points of Learning, let the general Character of the Order, which I think was never better than at present, be left to confure the bare unsupported Assertion of a single Person. But let us hear the worst, for the Mouth of the Enemy is open, he shooteth forth bitter Words. The

The Case (says your Lordship) is not much better with many, who having got into Orders, come for Institution, and cannot make it appear that they have read the Scriptures, or any one good Book since they were ordain'd. If this be the true State of the Matter, we allow it deplorable, but who has contributed towards this Ignorance? Why, even the Accuser, for is it not your Lordship's Advice to the younger Clergy, even in this your Favourite Book, to preach other Mens Sermons rather than their own? Whereas had they studied, and labour'd hard in the Compofition of these, they could not but have collected a good Stock of useful and substantial Learning. I know that your Lordship seems to give some Reasons for what you fay, but ev'ry one must own, that fuch a Shifting Thievery as this must wear out the Nerves of Industry, and contract a Rust and Canker of Idleness, which time, instead of correcting, will only make worfe, by turning that to Necessity, which was at first only a slothful Indulgence. I am fure the present Bishop of Rochester, as good a Judge as any, even in your Lordship's Opinion, condemns the Practice upon substantial Grounds, and fays, That these young Pilferers will have the common Fate of

all Thieves, not to be able to leave it off

in their Age.

But still you are unsatisfied, your Soul is pierc'd by your own Sword, you cry out, Oh! that I had Wings like a Dove, for then would I fly away, and be at rest. It is the general Wish of good Men, that your Lordship resembled the Dove in something else besides Wings, and then I am fure you would be more secure of Rest when you did fly away. It is impossible you should complain more heartily, if we were funk to the lowest Ebb of Ignorance, nay I question then whether you would complain fo much. Let us however look about us a little; who are these that can't deal with Atheists, Papists or Diffenters? You must own that those who have figualiz'd themselves most of late against the first, and last of these, are but young Men in comparison to your Lordship. These were they, who under the Banners of their Superiours, fought against Occasional Conformists too, false Notions of Moderation, unscriptural Resistance of Princes, when many of the Great and Grave had either bid their Souls take their Rest, or were unchristianly busy in fanctifying false Opinions by their Authority. Neither is it to be doubted, but that they are equally prepar'd against the Papilts ty to threaten the Church with those Adversaries, as much as we lately have been with the Dissenters. Nor was this carried on by bitter Railing, or a rough Behaviour, tho' there were severe Provocations to it in the Writings of their Antagonists. The late Controversies between Dr. Wells and Mr. Peirce, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Robinson, and others, will sufficiently justify this Truth to any

impartial Reader.

But it is not only the hard Fate of the Clergy to suffer for a pretended Fury against the Separatists, but a tame and supine Negligence of the Papists. Who are here pointed at by your Lordship, I cannot see, if you will be pleas'd to inform us where to fix the Scandal, or else we must take it as a loose ungrounded Notion, which we have as much Reason to deny, as you to affirm. For it is not a Proof that we have no Guard upon our felves, because we are not continually giving false Alarms, and crying out with a lamentable Tone, Popery, Popery. We know that if it were not for that terrible Trysyllable, most of the secret Enemies of the Church and Constitution would have nothing left to amuse the People with; Popery is the common Stale of the Party,

Party, and the Cheat has been so long play'd upon us, that we begin to be weary of it. So that if your Lordship, or any other false Prophet, or Dreamer of Dreams, should try it again, you must expect the Fate of common Deceivers, not to be believed. We very well remember who were most silent when there was the greatest Occasion to speak, and it is as plain who are loudest now when the Danger is removed.

From the Dissenters let us proceed to

From the Differers let us proceed to that shining Character of the Low Church Men, the next in Merit, among whom your Lordship owns your self to be ran-

ked.

We must own it as a great Favour, that so good a Judge of their Principles, and one who is so entirely in their Secrets, will be pleas'd to open all that he knows is particular to them; For from whom could we expect a better Information, than from the Mouth of their Rabbi, from him who suffers himself to be call'd their Master?

The first distinguishing Part of their Character is, That they are cordially and conscientiously zealous for the Church as established by Law: But yet they think no Human Constitution is so perfect, but that it may be made better, and that the Church would be

both

both more secure, and more unexceptionable, if the Administration of the Discipline were put into other Hands, and in a better Me-thod. These Principles, whatever wiser Heads may think of them, my Lord, feem to me a plain Contradiction to each other; for I can't conceive how any one can be cordially or conscientiously Zealous for any Thing established, if at the same time he wishes that very Thing were alter'd; He cannot by that Rule be Zealous for the Church as it now is, but as he would have it to be; and in this Sense we own the Zeal of the Low Church Men to be very hearty and fincere. If your Lordship's Heart and Conscience be for the Church as established by Law, unless you can divide your Heart and Conscience, (a common Case in these Days) they cannot be for another Regulation not establish'd by Law. We own that old Maxim indeed with your Lordship, that no Human Constitution is perfect, for then it would not be Human; but if it has all the Perfection that any Thing of that Nature can have, we reckon that fufficient. What your Scheme of Alteration is, to make the Church more secure, and more unexceptionable, I cannot guess, only I find the Administration must be put into other Hands. What, my Lord, must

we have no Bishops, no Convocation, no Ecclesiastical Courts, but only Lay-Elders, and the Votes of the People to administer? Does your Lordship look beyond the Tweed, or have you an Eye upon the more perfect Model of Geneva? Or do you think with a certain General at a late Tryal, to give us that most unexceptionable Security of Military Directors? Are Generals, and Lieutenant-Generals to be Administrators of Church-Discipline? Pray my Lord, let us be resolved in your next Preface who you have pitched upon, or else you will give us abundance of Reason to entertain hard Thoughts of your Friends the Low Church Men.

Another Mark of these good Men you give us in the sollowing Words; That they think that in Matters declared to be indifferent, no Harm could follow on it, if some Regard were had to the Scruples of those who divide from Us, in order to the fortisying the whole by Uniting us among our selves. And has not all due and reasonable Regard been had in this respect to the Dissenters; have not they had their Conferences with our Church to adjust them? Were not their Exceptions prov'd unreasonable; and when some Points for Peace-sake would have been granted, did they not multiply their Objections, and

start off from their first Proposals? To allow some of their Scruples will not satisfy them all; and to allow all, will not fatisfy many of them: So that such Concessions must be endless, and ev'ry time that any popular Person among them would frame new Scruples, new Concefsions must be made, or new Schisms arise. It is not to be supposed then that Regard to Scruples would fatisfy the whole, but rather lay the Seeds of perpetual Divisions. and Separations, and make a mere Babel of the Church. No one is against a kind Deportment to the Dissenters, but it shows too much Partiality in any one of the Church of England to be continually treating her Members roughly, and smoothing over her profess'd Enemies. That Conduct I am sure ought to be chang'd in some great Men, but I shall not expect it, 'till the Leopard changes its Spots?

The next Distinction of the Low Church' Men consists in that great Difference they made between the Dissenters and Papists. The one your Lordship considers as a Handful of Men, not capable of doing us much Mischief. But we know by wosul Experience, that their Numbers are great, their Capacity of doing Mischief extraordinary, and were but their Abilities and

Oppor-

Opportunities answerable to their Will, we can't help thinking that they would ferve us as they have done before. But if according to your Lordship they are capable of doing us some Mischief, you can't blame us for consulting for our own Security, and endeavouring to prevent even that Mischief which they are able to do. But your Lordship will never be taken for a faithful Spy, if you make the Number of our Enemies on that fide fo few as a handful; tho' I must own it is a good Reason for you to withdraw that powerful Opposition which you might make against them. But what Notion has your Lordship on the contrary of Popery? Why, That is to be consider'd not only with Relation to the many Opinions and Practices held by them, such as Transubstantiation, Purgatory, and the worshiping Saints and Images. They are perswaded that these are false and ill-grounded, but they can easily bear with them, as they do with other Errors. But they consider Popery as a Conspiracy against the Liberty and Peace of Mankind, on design to engross the Wealth of the World into their Hands. Whatever your Lordship and the Low Church Men think, I believe that no true Sons of the Church of England can easily bear with Tran-

Transubstantiation, Purgatory, &c. If you are persuaded that these Doctrines are false and ill grounded, could your Conscience bear with them easily? Yes, for that is not your Lordship's Reason against them, but that they design to engross the Wealth of the World. So that according to your Lordship's Argument, were you but to have a share of their Wealth, you could in Conscience immediately turn Papist, and bear a Cardinal's Cap as easily as a Mitre. It is not then upon any spiritual, but temporal Account that you think Popery ought to be opposed, your Reason, Senses, and the Scripture, might be renoune'd, if they would not make you a Slave, or take away your Revenues. It was always the Opinion of the Church, that rather than admit of any Alteration in the Fundamentals of the Christian Religion, or recede from the Doctrines of the Scripture, her Members ought to endure any Persecution, even to Loss of Liberty, or Life; but the Low Church Men are io much for fecuring their Property, that they care not what becomes of their Souls, And now my Lord, I may well fay in your own Words, that Politicks and Party have eat out among some of us, not only Study and Learning, but that which is the D 2 only

only thing, that is more valuable, a true Sense of Religion, with a sincere Zeal for which the Son of God both lived and died; and to which those who are received into Holy Orders vowed to dedicate their Lives and Labours, If this be a Principle of the Low Church-Men, I pray that my Soul may never enter into their Secrets; and I am bound to thank your Lordship for the discovery you have made to the World of their Opinions.

As to the other Parts of the Character of the Low Church-Men, which are only in Opposition to some Notions of particular Persons, and not held by any Number of those who are called the High-Church, let the Maintainers of those Do-Etrines answer for them, and let not any unjust Consequence be drawn from thence upon the Whole Body. I only observe, that the your Lordship may condemn them as false, yet according to your own Allowance of private Judgment in Matters of Religion, they are at liberty to affert and maintain these Doctrines. To deny meerly, is not to disprove; and I can't help taking notice, that this Part of the Low Church Creed depends wholly upon Negatives. If there are in these any interpretards Popery, consider what nearby declaring, in the foregoing Head, with what patience you could bear upon occasion the more palpable Errors of that Church. That great Beam in your own Eye which hinder'd you from feeing the formidable Number of Dissenters, and the grossest Errors of Popery; must first be pulled out before you will be thought a proper Distinguisher to pluck the Moat

out of the Eyes of your Brethren.

It signifies but little after this to tell us the old Tale of an unfortunate Prince, who, by your Lordship's leave, could not be faid to be Educated among us, fince at a Time when he was able to think for himself, and upon which the fixing of our Refolutions and Opinions generally depends, he was obliged, by the Saints and Low: Church-Men of those Days, to wander long beyond Sea, and was exposed to the Danger of being made an unhappy Convert. We agree with your Lordship, that we can expect no less from him who calls himself his Son; but indeed we expect nothing at all from him, fince we can't perceive by what means he should ever endanger either the Church, or our Liberties. If your Lordship, by any private Intelligence, is acquainted with

with any fuch defign, you are obliged to produce it; but if it be no more than the general Scheme of the Extirpation of Heresy, held by that Church, we neither question the Endeavours of a gracious Soveraign, a sagacious Ministry, and a truly zealous Clergy, to obviate any such Attempt.

Be easy, my Lord, and disturb not the Peace of your old Age with vain and imaginary Fears of taking the other turn to Holland, and sharing in a Second Revolution. You are likely to enjoy a good Bishoprick as long as you live, and, I dare say, you will not die a Martyr for your Religion; if the worst comes, the Roman, Catholicks you know are not against Episcopal Sees

But why should you excuse your self from giving a Character of the High Church-Men? Why truly, because you know too little to tell what their Maxims and Views are. You were once, my Lord, acquainted with the Principles, tho' not with the Name; and knew how to carry their Doctrines as high as the best of them, by which we may perceive that you understand how to suit your *Principles* as well as your *Prefaces*, to

the Times. You have always had a very

copal Sees.

tender regard for your felf, and I find that you can't help mixing fomething Personal in every thing you write, Speeches, Sermons, Political Pamphlets, and Prefaces. You have given us, in your own Desence, a bold Imitation of what the Apostle called Folly; you expostulate pathetically with us upon your own Merit, comparing your felf with others. It is a noble Appeal indeed: And because your Lordship seems to Triumph in it, I will beg leave to add a few other Particulars in the same frain which Particulars in the same strain which you have omitted: What have other Bishops done to express their Zeal for the Church, &c. that I have not done? Have I not traced the first Steps of the Reformation, and urgently recommended the Necessity of a farther and purer Reformation? Have I not, on this Occasion, been instant in season, and out of season? Te are Witnesses. Have I not strenuously pleaded for that most Christian Scheme of including all Sects within the Pale of the Church, and was not that Love and Universat Charity? Have not I endeavout'd to prove the Revolution a Right of \* Conquest, and

<sup>#</sup> His Lordship writ a Book, intituled, King Williams Conquerous 3 which was Burns.

fet up a Title which every Body disown'd? Are not then my Religion, and my Politicks, both of a piece, and have I not fought with New Weapons both for God and Man? So that I may fay, What have I done, or what have I left undone to Merit the unkind Returns I meet with? What is there either in the Manner of my Li-ving, or the Course of my Writings, which ought to be excepted against?

After fuch an Apology as this, my Lord, you may well bid defiance both to Writers and Readers, and call a Cloud of Witnesses, who can easily prove the Truth of your Assertions. You may, with a Mouthful of Bitterness, exclaim against Calumny, and take your Revenge upon the World in that very way which you have condemn'd. However, which you have condemn'd. However, to do your Lordship Justice, you begin now to soften a little, and speak tenderly of the Nonjurors, and, I hope, they will return their Compliment, by saying your Passions and Frailties too are to be lamented, and gently censured.

Tho' I can't tell whether they are much obliged to you, since you have spoke kindly of all Opinions and Religions in their turn; and, it is to be hoped, that before you go off the Stage, you

you will give even the High Church of

England a favourable Word.

This, my Lord, we expect, and we heartily lament your Frailty for not doing it before; but we depend upon it; as your last Act, before you go to the Regions of Peace and Love. Then we commonly remember things that we had forgot half our Life before; and it is but Charity to think your Lordship will do some time or other like the rest of the World World.

But the' the Nonjurors find fome Favour in your Eyes, you are highly incens'd against the Occasional Conformists; for Men to take Oaths against their Consciences, and in hope to compensate for that, their acting contrary to them, is of so monstrous a Nature, that our Language does not afford Words black enough to set out its Deformity. Our Language, my Lord, has many black Words, and you can find them out upon occasion; yet, I do affirm with your Lordship, tho' I have read your Works carefully, that I can't find any, even there, sufficiently expressive of such an Impiery. Prevarication, and Equivocation, which frequently occur in your Writings, are not

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not half black enough, and yet the Sin is frequent; but I will not fay who is an Instance of it. The Prophet did not dare to tell David, Thou art the Man; till he had brought him to condemn himself by a Parable: But I am not at leisure to make one at present, and if I did do it with Success, I know some People black enough to equivocate even their own Words away.—But not to insist on that,

I beg the Favour of your Lordship to inform us in Opposition to whom you drew that fine Picture of Her late Majesty, and give us some Reasons for saying, That our present Condition is a distracted, if not a desperate State. I believe no true Britain can despair under fo Gracious and Good a Soveraign; but they who intend to carry our Constitution on to Perfection, must make it imperfect, or else they could have no work, nothing to busie their Heads, or employ their Hands. We have abundance of State Empiricks, we know, my Lord, who would fain prove us in a Frenzy, that they may have the Opportunity of curing us; but we must be desperate indeed, if ever we trust our selves in their

their Hands. We know the Course too well to try it again; more Bleeding, fresh Leeches, a continual War, a General for Life, and all our Lives for our General.

I entirely agree with your Lordship, that the Bishops ought to humble them-selves before God, tho' we may differ a little in our Reasons for that Humiliation. They ought to mourn in secret for their Sins, and not blow a Trumpet either when they repent of their bad Deeds, or are designing good ones; a Method which I find your Lordship does not take, fince you publish your Mournings to the World: And if you proceed still in that way, I expect nothing (as Matters stand at present) but a Chapter of Lamentations every Week. The End of all this is truly Christian, to implore the Blessing of God, and avert his Judgments; and if we were near what your Lordship calls the last Extremities, we ought to pray the more fervently for a Deliverance. It is true, God has deliver'd us in many Instances, but are we now near the last Extremities? Not, to quarrel with so good a Judge of Stile upon a Tautology, let us only view what

what Reason you give us to think we are in such a Condition. All that we are in such a Condition. All that we can find is, that the Appearance of a Peace is formidable; and, that the King of France will by that have such an Accumulation of Power and Treasure, that nothing, humanly speaking, can stand in his way. Your Lordship knows very little of the State of the present Peace, if you think that he must necessarily grow into the Power you mention: The same Opposers will still, upon any such View, be in his way; and humanly speaking, it is impossible for an exhausted Kingdom, after so long a War, and so many Losses, to be in a short time formidable again. But your Lordship will, I perceive, confine the Expression of humanly speaking to a single Person, or an envious Party, and then indeed it will do your Business. You go on and say, That a Prince is not to be trusted who has broken Oaths, and Edicts, and then we must accordand Edicts, and then we must according to your Scheme have a perpetual War? But I desire your Lordship would think once more, what Scandal you sling on her Majesty's Administration, by affirming that a Great Alliance is quite dissolved. Is a publick Invitation

vitation to a Treaty, a joint Concurrence in the Method, and Terms of Peace, a Diffolution of an Alliance? I imagine that this is an Instance rather of a stronger Union; but it is to no purpose with you, it is and must be an avow'd departing from the Sacred Ties of Treaties and Alliances, and the Scripture it felf must be abus'd in order to prove Her Majesty and our Nation guilty of Treachery. Your Lordship may proceed and denounce more Woes, without either Reason, or Pity, without a Sense of perverting the Sacred Text, and wire-drawing Religion into Politicks. You may apply the Character of the Devil to the King of France, tho' you have taken the roaring Quality to your felf.

To conclude, my Lord, I think that I have proved what I intended, That there are many Things false in Fact in your Preface, and many unfair Consequences drawn; and I desire you would be pleas'd to clear your self from them, either by retracting them, or proving them true. Remember the Woe against false Teachers, and Sowers of Sedition, and every one will then join with you, and pray for a Deliverance from all Sedio

(30)

Sedition, privy Conspiracy and Rebellion, from all false Doctrine, Herefie, and Schism, from Hardness of Heart, and Contempt (and Perversion) of God's Word and Commandment.

I remain

Your Lordship's, &c.

FINIS.

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